

MEMORIAL

Edward Biddle Latch

U. S. N.

Merion, Pennsylvania



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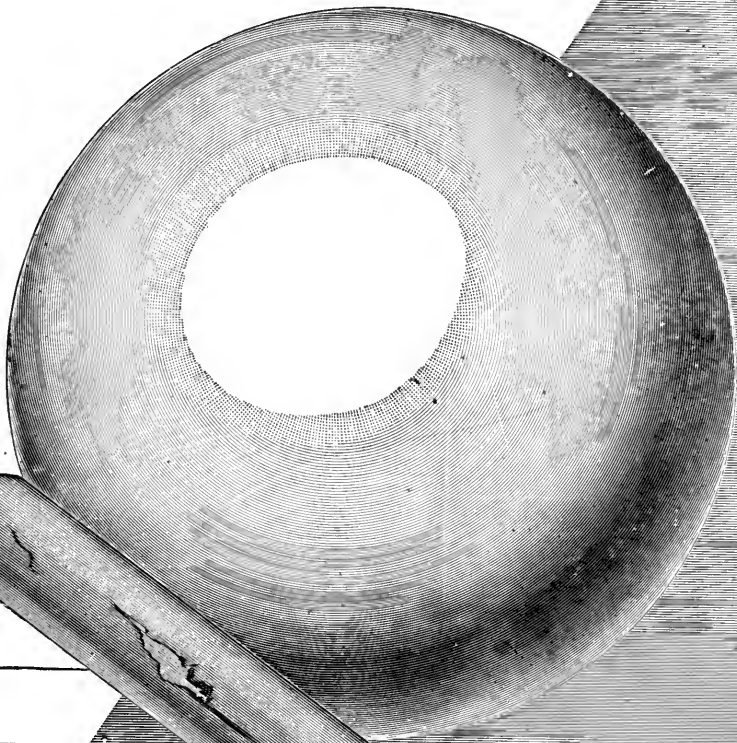


L.S. Walcott.

clad



# THE GREATER LIGHT



Memorial Number

Vol. 12

No. 8





# Historical Sketch

OF THE LIFE OF

## EDWARD BIDDLE LATCH

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By WILLIAM D. ASHWORTH

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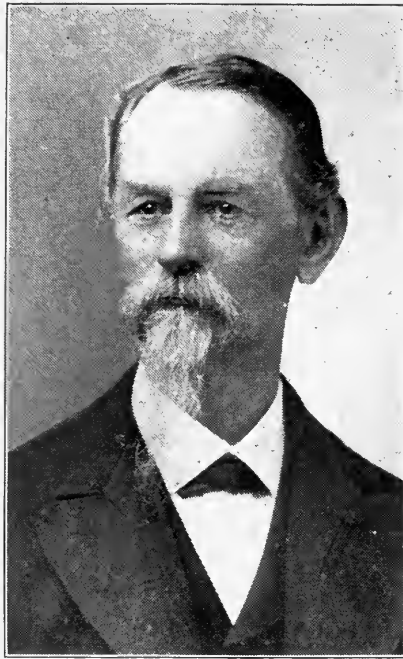
PRESS OF  
THE GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE  
FRANKFORD, PHILA., PA.

—1911—





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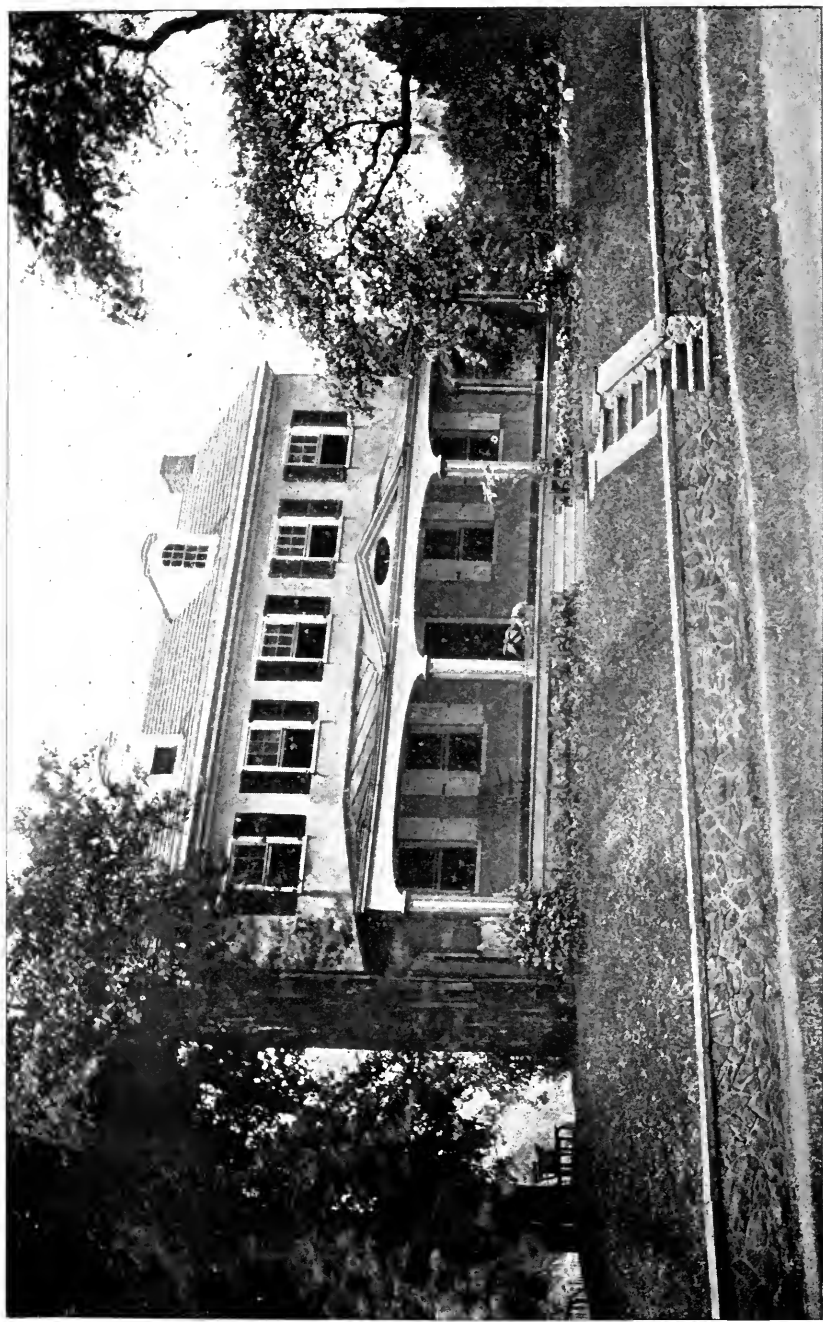


Edward Biddle Latch

Born Nov. 15, 1833.      Died April 2, 1911.

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LATCH HOMESTEAD; erected 1833.

Old Lancaster Road and Latches' Lane, Lower Merion Township, Montgomery Co., Penna.

# Historical Sketch

of the Life of

## EDWARD BIDDLE LATCH

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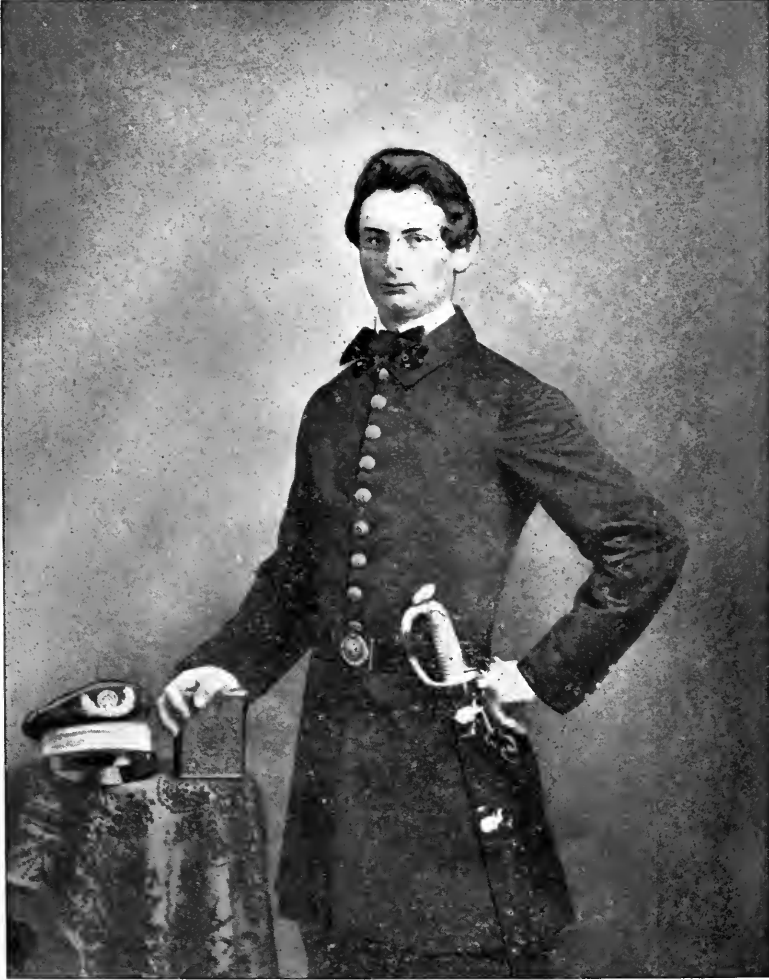
By WILLIAM D ASHWORTH

Edward Biddle Latch, Chief Engineer U. S. N. (relative rank Commander), was born November 15, 1833, on his father's farm on old Lancaster road, Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, a short distance above the present city, on Philadelphia county line. On the above date was recorded the greatest fall of meteors and shooting stars in history, and visible mainly to the people of the North American Continent and more particularly to those in the latitude of Philadelphia.

He was the ninth child of a family of ten children. His father, Gardiner Latch was a veteran of the War of 1812, and his mother, Henrietta Wakeling Latch, a member of the Wakeling family of Frankford, widely known as pioneers in the bookbinding trade in the United States. His grandfather, Jacob Latch, was a soldier in Washington's army during the American Revolution, and his home is still standing, on old Lancaster road, opposite to the home built by his son, Gardiner, and the home of Edward Biddle Latch. His ancestors on his father's side came to America with William Penn in 1699, his claim for an American ancestry, through this branch, going back over 200 years. On his mother's side the Wakelings were engaged in business on the famous Pater Noster Row, London, Eng. Another branch of her family, the De Monceau, was driven from France by religious persecution, and settled in England and engaged in silk weaving, samples of their work are now in possession of Mr. Latch's relatives. He received his early education in the public schools of Frankford, Philadelphia. In 1851 at 18 years of age he entered the employ of the Norris Locomotive Works as an apprentice in the machine shop. He

## The Greater Light

remained with this company for six years, learning thoroughly the construction of locomotives and other machinery. He became a most proficient draughtsman and designer; some drawings, now in possession of the writer of this article, are beautiful specimens of hand work; the lines appear as if engraved by a skilled artist; one shaded India ink drawing of a locomotive engine, made while an apprentice, looks like a fine copperplate engraving. After leaving Mr. Norris' shop he secured a position in Trenton, N. J., and while there employed he received word from Mr. Norris that he desired him to enter the United States navy as an engineer. He yielded to Mr. Norris' request, and was appointed a third assistant engineer on September 20, 1858. He was attached to the U. S. steamship "Atlanta," Paraguay expedition, 1858-1859; this voyage gave him a chance to visit the countries on the Atlantic coast of South America and a long trip up the Rio de La Plata. He was next attached to the U. S. steamer Sumpter, 1860-1861, on the west coast of Africa in the suppression of the slave trade. He brought home from this voyage many curious objects, picked up from the natives on the west coast, such as elephant and hippopotamus teeth, idols of worship and many other odd pieces relating to the life of the native. A large lot of hippo teeth were being looked over by officers of the vessel, and Mr. Latch, making a selection from the pile, took a large tooth, and then out of justice to his brother officers he took a small one; several years after, in examining these teeth, he was surprised to find, upon matching them on the grinding surfaces, that they both belonged to the same animal and had been opposite teeth in the upper and lower jaws. An old coat, swapped with a native, brought him a male gray parrot. This bird he brought home, and it lived for over forty years at the Latch home. It was an exceptionally fluent talker, with a voice perfectly natural like a man. "Bob Latch" was known for miles around the country. On coming home from this voyage the United States was found in the first stages of the great civil war. He returned home and awaited orders, received in the meantime his promotion to second assistant. The department having lost Mr. Latch's home address, he was unattached for some time and then finally appointed after communication was again established to the U. S. S. Hartford, then fitting out at Philadelphia. He always considered his lost address at that time as a stroke of good fortune, as it connected him with Farragut's flagship that



EDWARD BIDDLE LATCH

(At age of 25 years)

Taken shortly after his Appointment as Third Assistant  
Engineer.





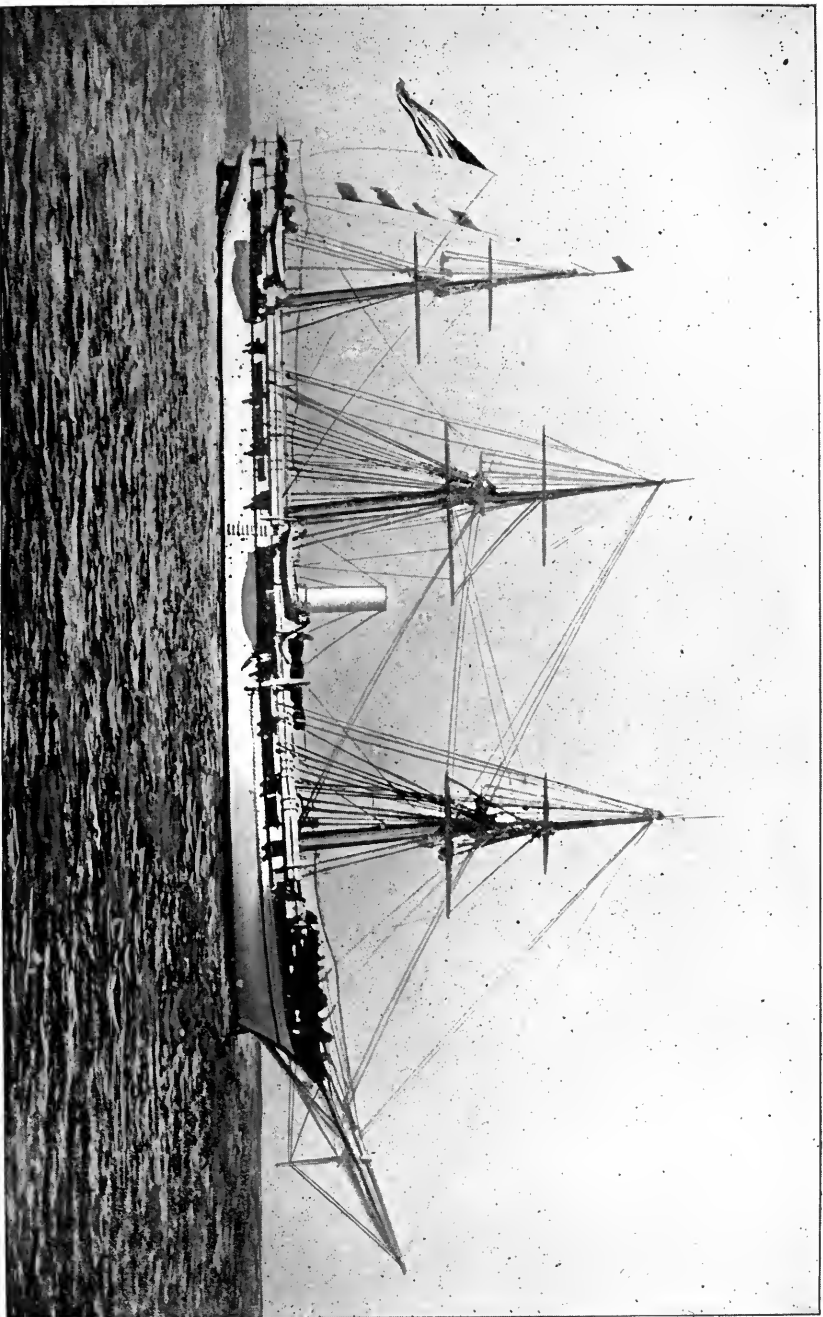
### **A Sketch of the Life of Edward Biddle Latch**

was destined to make such a famous record, instead of some smaller vessel, such as a monitor or gunboat. The "Hartford" left Philadelphia in 1862 as flagship of the West Gulf Squadron. In the early part of this cruise Chief Engineer Kimball was detached for special duty at the Neptune Iron Works, New York City. Captain, later Rear Admiral, Palmer then placed Second Assistant Engineer Latch in charge of the Hartford's engines (before Port Hudson fell), and he remained in charge until the vessel steamed into New York harbor, proudly flying the pennant of (at that time) Rear Admiral Farragut. This action on the part of Captain Palmer showed great confidence in his second assistant's ability to handle the engine-room of a flagship so actively engaged in fierce fighting. It would have been an easy matter for him to have had a chief detached from one of the other vessels of the fleet and ordered for duty on board the Hartford.

During his service on the flagship Mr. Latch participated in the following engagements: Forts Jackson, St. Philip and the Confederate fleet in the Mississippi River, April 24, 1862; the Chalmatte Battery, New Orleans, April 25, 1862; first passage of the Vicksburg Batteries, June 28, 1862; second passage of the Vicksburg Batteries, July 15, 1862; passage of Port Hudson's terrible batteries, March 15, 1863; Grand Gulf, March 19, 1863; Warrenton, March 28, 1863; Grand Gulf, March 31, 1863; Forts Morgan, Gaines and Powell; also the Confederate fleet, including the rams "Tennessee," "Selma," "Gaines," torpedoes, etc.; Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. When the Confederate ram "Tennessee" was captured Mr. Latch was sent on board to ascertain the condition of the engines. On going below he was greeted by a familiar voice, and in surprise he recognized the speaker as an old chum, a fellow-apprentice at Norris' Works in Philadelphia, now chief engineer of the ram. A Southerner by birth, the young man had cast his lot with Jefferson Davis' ill-starred States. It is needless to say that Engineer Latch came away with more detailed information than any other man would have been likely to secure. He was promoted to first assistant in 1863, and in 1865-1868 was attached to the U. S. S. Wachusett on the East India Station; a brother officer on this cruise was John W. Philip, afterward famous as the commander of the "Texas" during the fight off Santiago, Spanish-American War. Several special numbers of a magazine, called "The Illustrated Navy," published

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in honor of Rear Admiral Philip and devoted solely to an historical sketch of his career, contained many notes of interest by Chief Engineer Latch covering this voyage of the "Wachusett." During this trip and while lying off Shanghai, China, he became a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of Cassia Lodge, of Ardmore, at the time of his death. On his return to the United States he brought many beautiful gifts and curios from China, Japan and other adjacent countries, and at that period they were considered one of the finest private collections in Philadelphia, each piece having some history that made it more interesting, a grotesque head from the Great Wall of China being in front of the writer as these lines are penned. His next duty was instructor in the engineering department, Naval Academy, Annapolis, 1869-1870. He was promoted to chief engineer in 1870, his commission bearing the name of U. S. Grant, then President of the United States. He was next attached to the U. S. S. Congress, special service, Greenland, and a cruise to Europe and the Mediterranean, visiting Egypt, the Pyramids and the Holy Land. He was a member of the inspection board, 1873-1875; receiving ship "Colorado," 1876; sick leave, 1876-1877, and retired in 1878, after twenty years of active service, about twelve years of which were spent at sea. After several years of complete rest Mr. Latch took up the great work that was to be his special study during the next quarter of a century. Having notified the Secretary of the Navy of his contemplated task, he was given permission, and began writing the "Review of the Holy Bible," which was published in 1884. This volume and all subsequent works were written without any reference to any other work than the King James' translation of the Bible. "Indications of Job," "Genesis" and "Exodus" were next in order in 1889-1890-1892. The Mosaic System of Chronology was originated and developed from these writings, and afterward, through many years, was used to elucidate the Scriptures and ancient relics of many kinds in their relation to and bearing on universal history. The first great application of the Mosaic system was to unfold the mystery surrounding the Great Pyramid of Egypt. The results were published in a pamphlet, entitled "Application of the Mosaic System of Chronology in the Elucidation of Mysteries Pertaining to the Bible in Stone, known as the Great Pyramid of Egypt." This solution proved to be harmonious, and brought out many facts that had heretofore not been touched on by the many



## U. S. S. "HARTFORD"

REAR ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S FLAGSHIP, as she appeared on her memorable campaign on the Mississippi River. Top-masts down and ready for action. Photograph entered according to Act of Congress, November 10th, 1864, by McPherson & Oliver, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the U. S., for the Eastern District of Louisiana.





EDWARD BIDDLE LATCH

(At age of 40 years)

This Portrait was taken at Naples, Italy, while  
Chief Engineer of U. S. S. Congress  
1873.



## A Sketch of the Life of Edward Biddle Latch

writers on Egypt's great monument. The writer of this article was requested by Mr. Latch to secure for him the data showing the heights of the five chambers in the top of the Pyramid. These spaces were discovered and measured by Mr. Davidson and Colonel Howard Vyre. Colonel Vyre's work on the subject was consulted at the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, and the measurements noted. Now, on taking the same to Mr. Latch, he was surprised to find that he (Mr. Latch) already had them, he having assumed that the five chambers represented the first five creative days, had taken the years of each day, which he had previously computed from the Scriptures, and a simple example in proportion had yielded the same measurements, chamber for chamber, as the actual dimensions of Colonel Vyre. The passages and rooms in the main body of the Pyramid had already given figures that agreed with the Mosaic computations for the sixth creative day. The date of building the Pyramid was determined by him at about 13,000 B. C., and the builders the Hiddekelic race, who are described in the Bible as mighty, prudent, scientific and highly educated; such a race of people would have what we call modern machinery and appliances for erecting huge buildings, and the task for them was no harder than it would be for our builders today. Mr. Albert Ross Parsons, in his magnificent work, entitled "New Light From the Great Pyramid," Metaphysical Publishing Company, New York, 1893, quotes very frequently from Mr. Latch's writings, and in speaking of the date of building the Pyramid he makes the following remarks which we take the liberty to quote:

"Jomard likewise refers to the tradition of their antediluvian date. Meanwhile, Edward B. Latch, in his work, "Indications of Genesis," taking for a clue to an occult chronology concealed in the Bible the following passage:

"When the Most High divided to the nations their inheritance, when He separated the Sons of Adam, He set the bounds of the people according to the numbers of the children of Israel." (Dent. xxxii 8.)

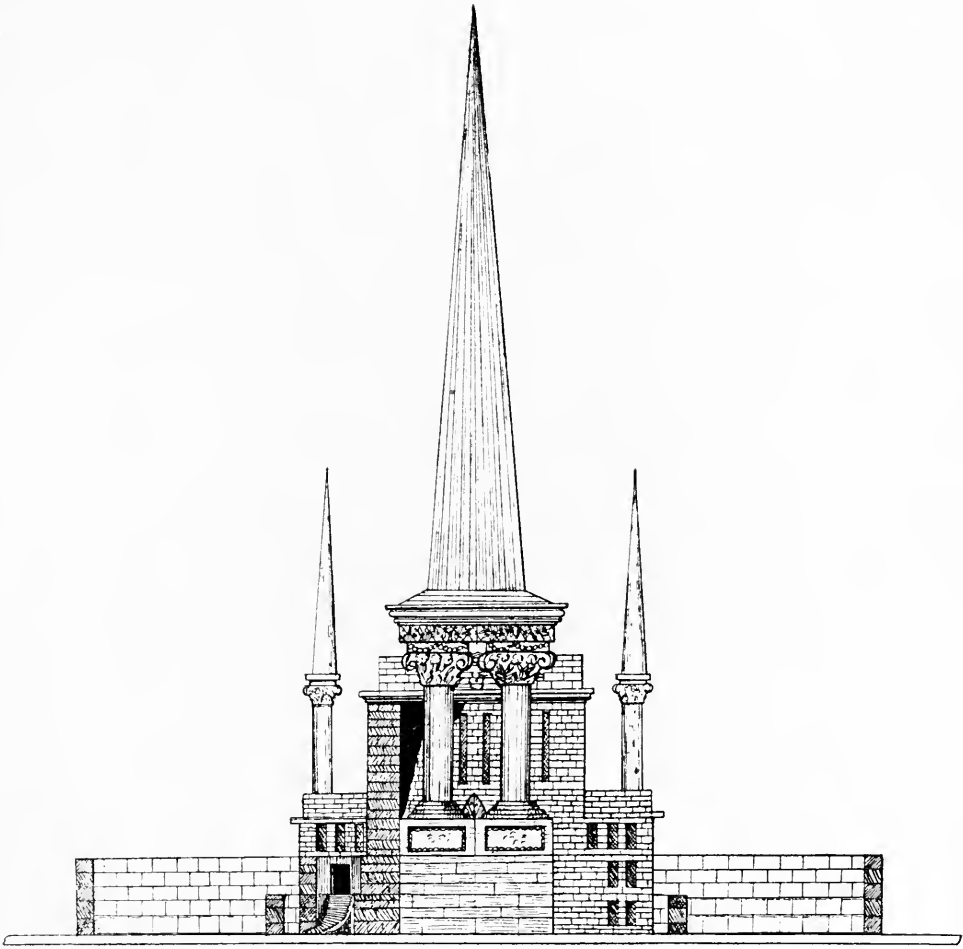
Exhibits in over fifty diagrams alone, a reach of 31,863 years, Mr. Latch's premises are derived from the King James' translation of the Bible, and his conclusions are given without reference to either profane history, tradition or astronomy. Yet the most remarkable agreement exists between Latch's chronological epochs and allegories of the Scriptures and the precession of the equinoxes through the signs of the Zodiac. When, therefore,

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Latch from Scriptural premises solely is led to place the era of the Great Pyramid at between B. C. 12098 and 13465, it is at all events a striking coincidence that at that time, in place of the inconspicuous Alpha Draconis we should have as the correlative of Alcyone of the Pleiades in the Pyramid co-ordination the brilliant star of the first magnitude called "Vega," which ranks as high as fifth among the fifteen largest stars known to astronomy." The codex Argenteus was the next great application of the Mosaic system. The Codex Argenteus page was published in the "Outlook" for November 6, 1897, and was photographed from the original volume in Upsala, Sweden. This ancient relic was obtained by Mr. W. S. Harwood, of the "Minneapolis Journal" for the Outlook Company. Through the courtesy of these gentlemen Mr. Latch was allowed to reproduce and use it as a medium for the elucidation of its hidden meaning. It was found to be full of history, chronology and astronomy, all agreeing with the previously found Mosaic standards. The distances of the planets from the sun, their diameters, axial tilts, time of revolution on axis, number of moons, etc., were found to agree with the latest computations of our best astronomers. The same accurate results were obtained for the stars outside the solar system, even to the diameter of the Great Celestial Sphere. Figures for many distances and movements were obtained on which astronomy is silent. "The Mosaic System and the Codex Argenteus" was published in pamphlet form in 1890. The American earthworks, the work of the mound-builders in the State of Ohio, were found to be mainly astronomical in their bearings, and were the subject of several articles published in the "Greater Light." The drawings of Solomon's and Zerubbabel's Temples, from the Mosaic interpretation of the text, were most striking exhibitions of architectural design, and fourteen plans and views were shown in connection with the articles published in the "Greater Light." The Rosetta Stone, Stonehenge, England; the Gettysburg Stone, Rock tracings of Norway and Sweden, Peruvian Temples in South America and many other relics of lost and forgotten history were unfolded and found to be in accord with the Mosaic system. The most valued relic in Mr. Latch's possession was the cup of universal communion, so named by him on account of the hidden meaning brought to light. This cup is of metal and very heavy (in regards to its specific gravity) and of most ancient design on its figured surface, and it fell into Mr. Latch's

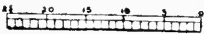




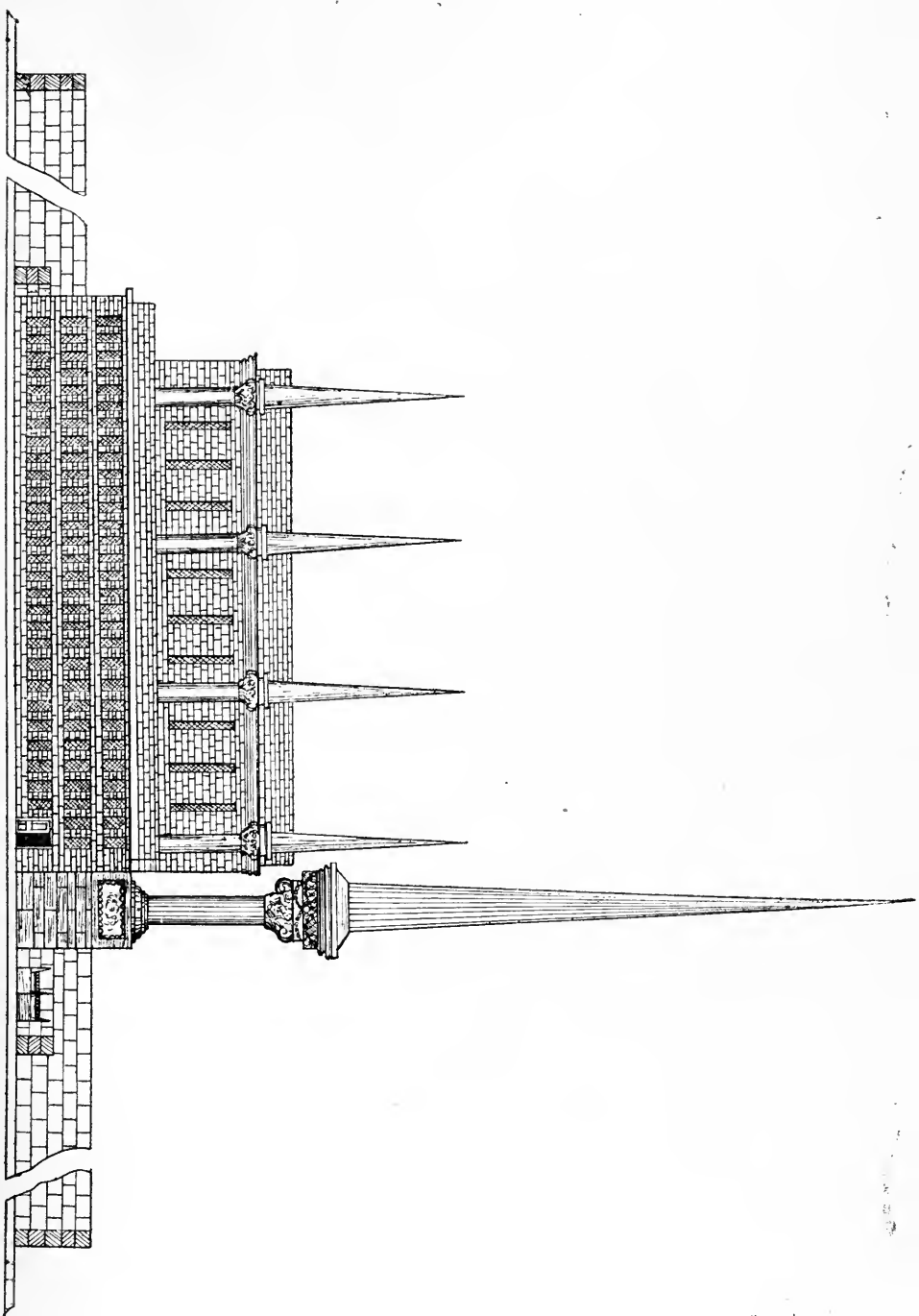


## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, Sketch 1.

Original Drawing and Design by Edward Biddle Latch.



SCALE IN CUBITS



## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE, Sketch 2.

Original Drawing and Design by Edward Biddle Latch.



## **A Sketch of the Life of Edward Biddle Latch**

hands in a very remarkable manner. It was first brought to him one summer evening by a beggar or tramp, who asked Mr. Latch to take it, saying he had found the cup by the roadside. On examining the article he believed it to be a genuine, valuable relic, and being somewhat doubtful of how the man really received it he refused to take it, and advised him to take the cup to the University of Pennsylvania Museum. The tramp departed, and about a year later another man of the same profession appeared and opened the same subject, saying he had seen the first one pick the cup up from the roadside. He went away, and the matter was almost forgotten, when a third man came two years later and told where the cup could be found. Mr. Latch then concluded that the relic was certainly intended for him, and going to the place described he secured it for an insignificant sum. The workmanship on the various designs and figures show great skill, not that of a high-class engraver of this period, but rough and artistic. Where it came from or how it got to America will probably be forever a mystery. It is fully described in its esoteric sense with eight or ten photographs in the "Greater Light." The Acacia Block, which he was working on at the time of his death, a portion of the manuscript has been published, was brought from Joppa, Syria, in 1872, and was given to him by one of the officers on the "Congress" with the remark: "This may be of use to you some day." To the casual observer it looks like an ordinary block of hard wood, but on closer inspection the markings are distinctive, and must have been purposely made. Whether its entire history will ever be written only the future can tell. In 1899 Mr. Latch decided to establish a magazine in order to regularly set forth the many solutions of the Mosaic system in its varied applications, and the "Greater Light" was the name chosen as best representing the many new theories and facts to be set forth. It was a tremendous task for the author, not on account of the size of the publication, which was comparatively small, but the labor in searching and computing, verifying and seeking more than one witness to the subject about to be given forth to the world. The writer of this sketch was in close touch with the author of the "Greater Light" for over thirty years and was often called on to witness some remarkable substantiating points of similarity between some new subject and one that had been previously worked out. The scale, to which many of the drawings and photographs were made, was the same; thus the

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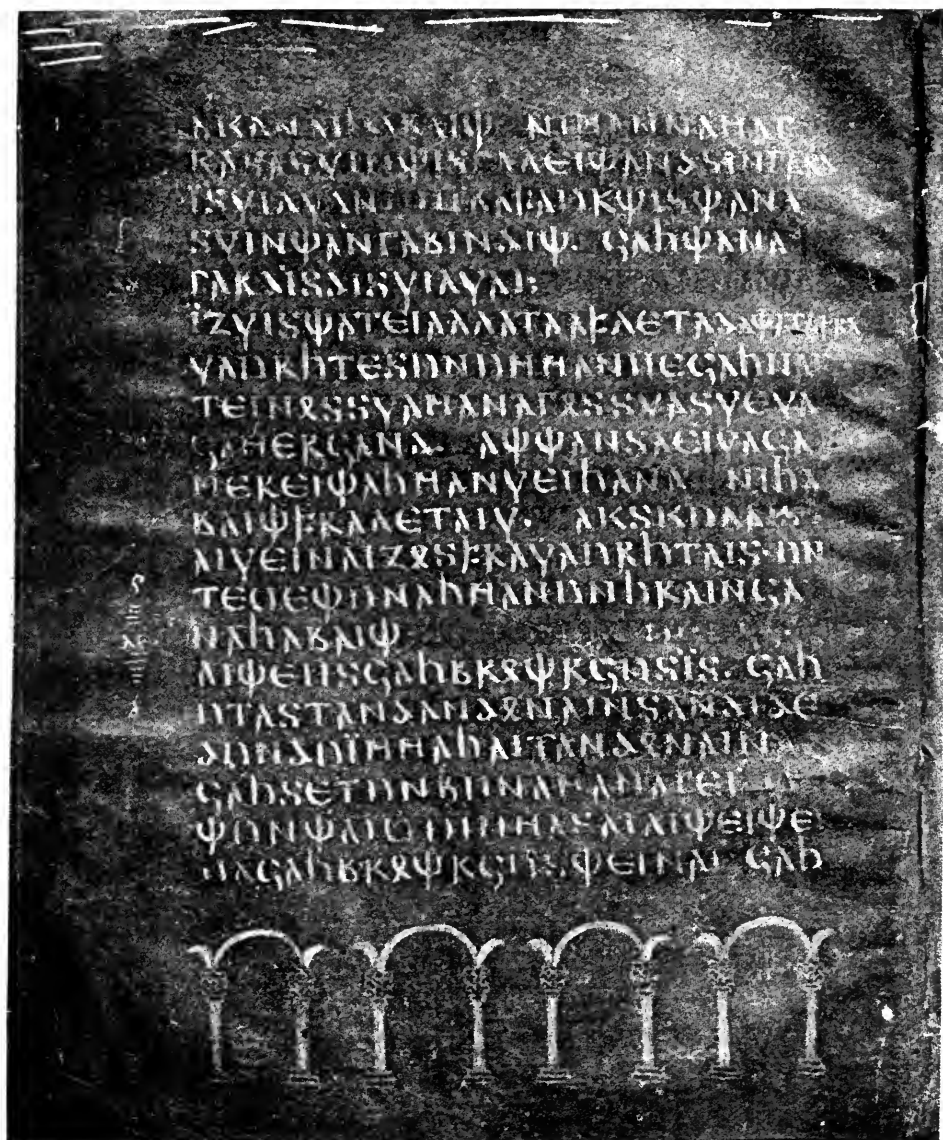
Codex page and the Centre Piece, a beautiful piece of artistic plaster-of-paris work, in the living-room of the Latch home; the Communion cup, the Zodiacal Man, the Greek Biga, the American Earthworks and other relics, all bore the same relation in regards to length, breadth, diameter, circumference and cubical contents; this it must be borne in mind was not the work of Mr. Latch, but existed in the originals and was revealed when the Mosaic key was applied. The Indications of St. John the Divine, Paul's Epistle to the Romans, the third book of Moses, called Leviticus, and the fourth book of Moses, called Numbers, were published in this magazine, beside some three hundred short articles, touching on history, sacred and profane; science, astronomy, art, chronology, mathematics, etc., together with about two hundred and fifty photographs, drawings and original designs. This

The age of the earth computed by Mr. Latch from many sources, all of them Mosaic, was found to average 100,000,000 years; some of these immense periods of time, calculated from entirely independent sources, gave the same figures, thus one period from the Great Pyramid and one from the Bible resulted in 101,256,000 each. The diagram marked "The Great Pyramid as Allegory" shows a few comparisons of these great links of time. The geologists and other scientists have made their computations by careful and laborious study of the earth's strata, and an average result of their calculations approximates about 100,000,000 years. The Mosaic System welds science and the Bible in an unbreakable bond. The following table shows at a glance the orbital and rotative values of the planets (solar) as accorded by astronomy and by the Codex Argenteus:—

Planets	Orbital revolution Astronomy	Orbital revolution Codex Argenteus Latch	Revolution on axis Astronomy	Revolution on axis Codex Argenteus Latch
Suppositive	—	186 days	—	24 hrs. 0 min.
Mercury	87 days	86 6 "	24 hrs. 22 min.	25 " 41 "
Venus	224 "	231 "	23 " 27 "	23 " 16 "
Earth	365 "	365 "	24 " 0 "	24 " 0 "
Mars	687 "	682 "	24 " 39 "	25 " 21 "
Asteroid	—	3432 "	—	19 " 23 "
Jupiter	12 "	12.1 yrs.	9 " 55 "	9 " 55 "
Saturn	30 "	30 8 "	10 " 29 "	10 " 7 "
Uranus	84 "	83.6 "	—	8 " 33 "
Neptune	165 "	165+33=198* "	—	8 " 45 "

\*Male Line

The following passage from Vol. 3, No. 5 of "The Greater Light" will show how accurate the results were when the Mosaic Systems for determining the distances of the planets from the Sun



CODEx ARGENTEUS PAGE

(As it appeared in the "Outlook " for November 6th, 1897)





## A Sketch of the Life of Edward Biddle Latch

was applied to verify the distance of the planet whose orbit is beyond Neptune:— ‘ It may not be out of place to mention here that “ The Philadelphia Press ” of October 20th, 1901, gives magnificent illustrations and descriptions of the brilliant theory advanced by Prof. George Forbes, M. A., F. R. S of Anderson College, Glasgow, in relation to the existence of an ultra-Neptunian planet. The learned Professor, by abstruse calculation, fixes the distance of this planet at 9,300,000,000 miles from the sun. As, therefore, the distance of Uranus as Mosaicly indicated by the Law just deducted is 1,859,544,000 miles from the sun, so, by this same law,  $1,859\ 544\ 000 \times 5 = 9,297,720,000$  miles, thereby corresponding with the approximate distance of the Forbe’s planet from the sun, which, consequently, by the Mosaic law, is the third beyond Uranus. From this stand-point another planet is demanded between Neptune and that of Forbes, at a distance of 4,648,860,000 miles from the sun.”

The following table from “New Light from the Great Pyramid” (A. R. Parsons) shows the remarkable agreement between the Mosaic Chronology as computed by Latch and the same periods as derived from Astronomy :—

LATCH.	ASTRONOMY	NOTES
B. C. 29739. Creation of the White or Euphratic race.	B. C. 32256 Gemini.	War in Heaven.
B. C. 23017. Creation of the Red or Hiddekelic race.	” 30103 Taurus.	
B. C. 21414. Destruction of the Euphratic race.	” 27951 Aries.	
B. C. 13465. Creation of the Black or Gihonic race.	” 25798 Pisces.	
B. C. 12098. Destruction of the Hiddekelic race.	” 23646 Aquarius.	1st Destruction.
B. C. 3897. Creation of the Pale or Pisonic race.	” 21494 Capricornus.	
B. C. 2241. Deluge of Noah; Destruction of the Gihonic race.	” 19342 Sagittarius.	
A. D. 3808. Era of Destruction.	” 17189 Scorpio.	
	” 15037 Libra	2d Destruction.
	” 12885 Virgo. } Sphynx.	
	” 10732 Leo. }	
	” 8580 Cancer	
	” 6428 Gemini.	3d Destruction.
	” 4275 Taurus.	
	” 2123 Aries.	
	” 29 Pisces.	
	A. D. 2181 Aquarius	4th Destruction
	” 4333 Capricornus.	

In Harper’s Magazine Vol. 58, 1878-79 reference is made. in the astronomical notes, to the work of the eminent astronomers Dr. Watson and Leverrier. on the supposed planet Vulcan, the existence of which has been affirmed and denied by our astronomers for years and still remains an unsettled question Dr. Watson claims to have seen the planet during an eclipse of the

## **The Greater Light**

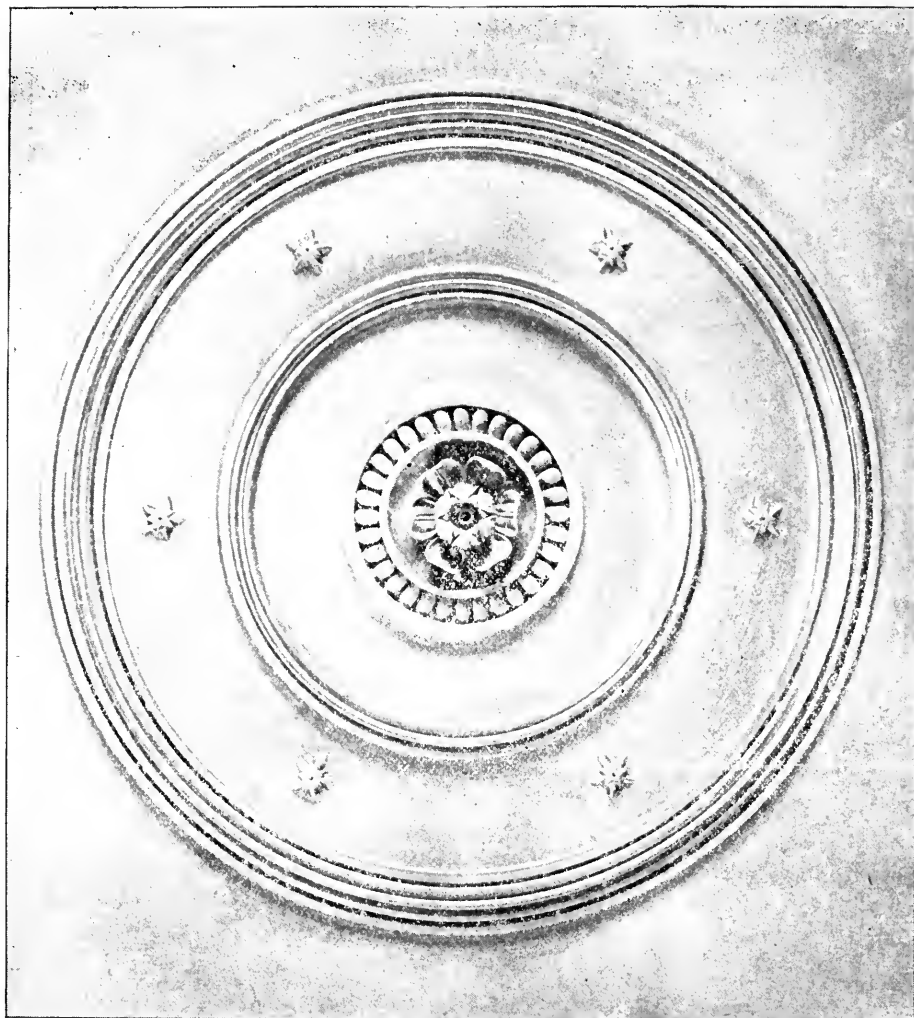
sun and Leverrier during its transit across the Sun's disk. Leverrier in computing the orbit of this globe calls for an axial tilt or inclination of about 12 degrees; Dr. Watson in his calculations claimed a tilt or inclination of about 6 degrees. No succeeding researches by these scientists or others have ever proved or disproved the truth of their deductions. Twenty years after, Mr. Latch in his astronomical reading of the Codex Argenteus Page, found that the Mosaic System called for a planet between Mercury and the Sun he recognized that the tenth member of the Solar family must be the elusive Vulcan of astronomy. He named it the Suppositive Planet and from the Codex Page alone. By the Mosaic System he calculated its axial and orbital periods (see table in this pamphlet). The inclination or tilt of this planet he found to be 9 degrees—exactly the mean between Watson's 6, and Leverrier's 12 degrees. He had no knowledge of the work of Watson and Leverrier and never saw any matter printed or otherwise on the movements of this invisible member of the solar group.

The Cover Page of "The Greater Light" was designed and drawn by Mr. Latch, and is intended to represent the world emerging from the darkness, of the old teachings and beliefs, and beginning to be illuminated by the greater light of new interpretations and discoveries in the world's history, and in the greater sense, the history of every star, planet and heavenly body visible and invisible that constitutes Aggregate Matter. The old theories and methods are depicted by the page with the time-worn and frayed edges. The diagonal shadow on this page should pass over the sphere, also thus showing the entire design in partial eclipse; the mistake is due the engraver and Mr. Latch decided not to have a new block made. The small symbol in the lower left hand corner represents the Triskele with its three sublime angles relating to the Trinity; the angles are  $90^{\circ}$ ,  $157^{\circ}$  and  $113^{\circ}$  respectively.

"The Greater Light" is in all the principal libraries and colleges in America, museums and colleges in Great Britain and on the continent.

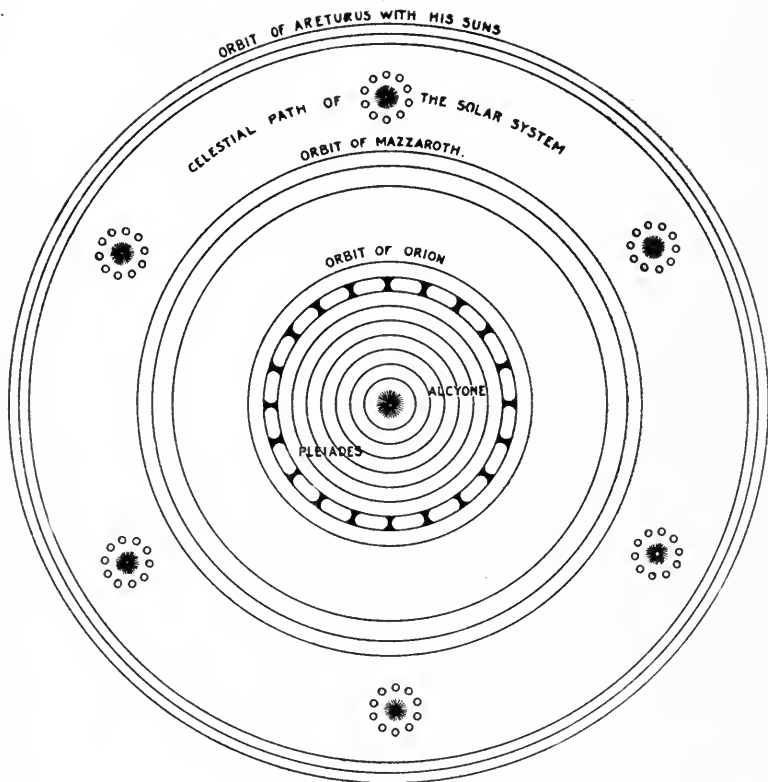
The number "33" seems to be connected with the Latch family: thus, Mr. Latch was born during the thirty-third year of the nineteenth century. The house he lived in was erected in the thirty-third year of the nineteenth century. When he was 33





### CENTREPIECE IN THE LATCH HOME

Photograph of beautiful artistic plaster of paris centrepiece in ceiling of living room in the Latch Homestead. Elucidated by Mr. Latch as a Planisphere.



### CODEX PLANISPHERE

Planisphere as derived from the Codex Argenteus Page  
Representing Aggregate Matter. Note the  
striking similarity to the Centre-  
piece on opposite page



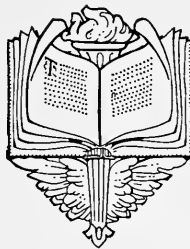
### **A Sketch of the Life of Edward Biddle Latch**

years old he became a Mason; this order consists of thirty-three degrees. The Latch home has thirty-three steps on the main stairway from the first to the third floor. Photographs of his mother, taken many years ago, show a shield surrounded by thirty-three five-pointed stars, and the Mosaic system of chronology is divided into thirty-three divisions as covering time from the beginning of the creation to the end of time. Mr. Latch was of a quiet, retiring disposition and seldom talked about his works and theories to any one unless questioned, and then he would talk in a manner most pleasant to listen to; of an extremely kind and generous nature, he was ever ready to extend the hand of sympathy and help in a very substantial manner. His doors were always open, and after a day spent with him and his sister, who was his companion, he having never married, one always went away feeling that they had been welcome, and the invitation to call again was always extended to all. He was very fond of music, and in his younger days an accomplished flute player. As a composer he wrote two or three very pretty songs, both words and theme. Possessed of a wonderful memory, he at one time absorbed the entire contents of a book on geometry in three nights in order that he might draw on the subject-matter during an examination about to take place. As a mathematician he ranked high, being able to solve very difficult problems mentally with ease. All literature appealed to him strongly, and he thoroughly enjoyed a good story or joke. He would drop his pen and leave his desk at any time to walk through the fields with his friends, for he loved nature, the trees, birds, animals, all seemed to have their own special mission, and he was able to see it more than any one. As an art critic he had few superiors. His inventive ability in the mechanical line was never at rest. A patent was issued just prior to his death on a "lifting device for airships." He discussed with the writer over twenty-five years ago the present wireless telegraph, the present method of flying or raising an aeroplane, the submarine boat and later a plan for using as a motive power for submarine propulsion an explosive that did not require air as one of the factors, the idea being to save the air for breathing purposes and dispense with electricity as a motive power, thus giving the boat a much greater radius of action. Strictly non-sectarian in all of his views, his great plans embraced both Pagan and Christian; in fact, all of the creator's creatures or works were included within its scope. His

## The Greater Light

family were members of the Old Blockley Baptist Church, of West Philadelphia, and he always retained his membership in the same, and the eloquent tribute paid his memory by Rev. Clarence Adams, pastor of that church, on the day of his funeral will long be remembered by those assembled to pay their last respects, "a Christian gentleman of the old school," Mr. Adams termed him, and it seemed to cover all the ground without anything more being added; as such he was laid away in the family vault, in the Lutheran Cemetery at Ardmore, Pa., alongside the mother, brothers and sisters he loved so well, and as the soft afterglow of an evening sun spreads and lights his tomb so will the works of this good man spread and bring joy and peace to thousands in the future. Well might the words of Abraham Lincoln "With charity toward all and malice toward none," be engraved on his monument. Edward Biddle Latch's lifework is done. He was a faithful servant to his country and his Maker, and there is nothing left for those who loved him but memory.

"For memory is the only thing that grief can call its own."



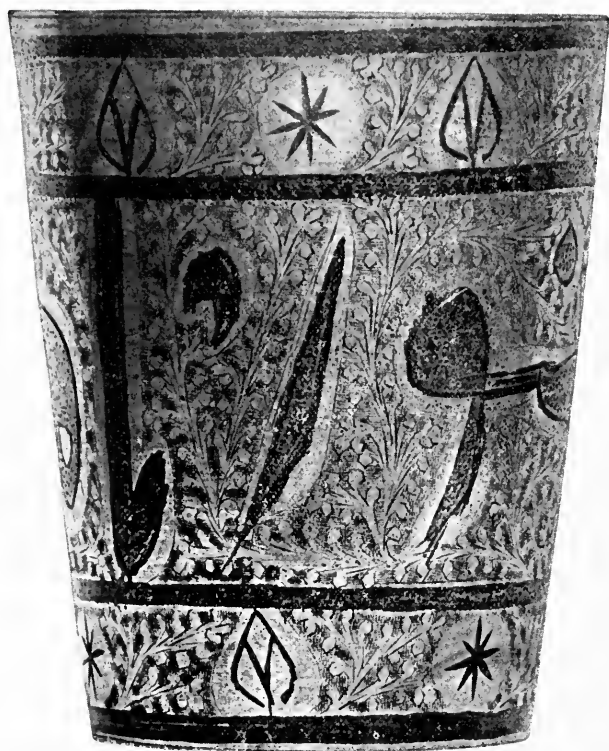




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